

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, NOV. 8, 1860.

W. HOWARD, at the Post Office in Tarboro, N. C., is authorized to receive subscriptions for the DAILY and WEEKLY JOURNAL.

From the Daily Journal of yesterday.

The Election yesterday passed off very quietly here, although an unprecedentedly large vote was polled, being 60 larger than at any previous election. The whole vote was 1167, we believe, of which Breckinridge received 593, Bell 567, Douglas 5 and 2 scattering. These five represent the Douglas strength in New Hanover.

We need only refer to our figures to show our friends at home and abroad how our Wilmington Democrats have discharged their duty, and their whole duty. New Hanover County is all right. We have no doubt but that North Carolina has gone for Breckinridge and Lane. We do not think that Douglas has been able to seriously interfere with this result. He was emphatically no where. He ought to be allowed to rest there.

The thing is over and we do not care for rejoicing over our fellow citizens. Would that we could rejoice over the Black Republicans of the North—the majority which controls that section. We fear that we cannot. We fear that Lincoln is elected and that the extreme of danger is upon us. We have done our best at home and have carried the town of Wilmington, increased our majority in New Hanover County and, no doubt, throughout the State.

It is now time to pause and consider. A new era is to be entered upon—one which ought to unite every Southern man in defense of the rights of the South, for they are threatened, menaced and actually in danger. This election of Lincoln is a serious thing. It means all the insult for the present and all the injury for the future that such an act can do. We doubt if too gloomy or too serious a view can be taken of this event.

Let all the Southern States and statesmen lay aside their feuds and consult for their common safety. They must do so, and carry out into practical effect the results of such deliberations, or be swamped and overthrown and subjugated.

Criminations and recriminations will do little good.

We may all know that this event has been held on—this movement at the North has been encouraged and invited by the assurances from influential parties at the South that the Northern Sectionalists might elect their Northern sectional abolition President, and said parties would still be their very obedient humble servants. All this we can see and can deplore the results now apparent to us. But we cannot recall the past nor undo the evils to which its errors have given rise. We can only look to the future and provide some real guarantee for our safety and our honor. We are without such now. When Lincoln is inaugurated, as Seward declared last week in the Cooper Institute in New York City, he will soon get a Congress of the same views, and then the Supreme Court will be reconstructed—the Constitution interpreted to suit the Black Republicans. With a sectional Congress to enact sectional laws; a sectional Court to affirm their Constitutionality, and a sectional Executive to enforce them, what real and substantial rights can we enjoy in the Union? We will live almost by sufferance.

It will be a matter of grave consideration for our Legislature how this position of affairs should be met. It is not ours now to make any suggestions upon this subject, save this, that if only half-way measures are to be adopted, it would be better to adopt none at all. If only talking is to be resorted to, we go decidedly against talking at all. We have had too much of that already. For anything in the way of true and earnest action we must have due respect; with anything short of this we have no concern.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

	Gov.—1860.	PRESIDENT.—1860.	
Wilmington	538	539	593
Federal Point	15	10	40
Masonboro	40	33	28
Morehead	71	65	63
Sandy Hook	121	121	19
Holly Shelter	80	70	—
Rocky Point	101	8	96
Long Creek	14	5	187
Arden	65	9	51
Upper Black River	96	1	96
Moore's Creek	53	3	106
Piney Woods	108	11	67
South Washington	129	22	144
			9

EDGECOMBE.—We have returns from the following precincts:

Breckinridge. Bell. Douglas. Tarboro. 196 45 8

Rocky Mount. 176 40 0

Harrell's. 32 00 3

WILSON.—The vote in the town of Wilson was, 316 for Breckinridge, 27 for Bell and 4 for Douglas.

At Black Creek, (in Wayne or Wilson?) 197 for Breckinridge.

RALEIGH.—The vote in Raleigh stood 504 for Bell 159 for Breckinridge; 114 for Douglas.

The impression that Breckinridge has carried the County of Wake. It went for Pool in August.

THAT REACTION AT LILLINGTON!—Vote of Lillington, New Hanover County, in August, Ellis 164, Pool 5. Vote of same precinct in November, Breckinridge 167, Bell 5. The *Herald's* correspondent appears to have been slightly mistaken. The change was not quite as he had it. The Democratic majority in New Hanover County will probably be larger than ever before, exceeding one thousand.

THE Democracy of New Hanover may be said to have covered themselves with glory, or at least they have shown themselves first and immovable in defense of their principles, rallying around our banner in the darkest hour, and giving to their cause as heartily a support and larger majority than they ever gave it in its palmy days. And here in Wilmington, the bone and sinew came out and showed where the working men of the country could be found, and where it was their duty to stand.

Our young Democrats and some of our old ones worked hard. Our speakers spoke well, and our papers did all they could, but of actual personal electioneering our opponents had the great preponderance, and we do not undervalue the ability either of their speakers or their papers. They did their best with all the means and appliances, and the result is before the world.

Wilmington Market, Nov. 1. Turpentine, the past week, sold at \$1 88 for virgin, \$1 92 for yellow, \$1 25 for hard—last sale.

Corn—71 to 72 per bushel.

Bacon, hog round 12 to 13 cents—hams 13 to 14.

Lard—13 to 14 cents.

The above report of the Wilmington market we clip from the Tarboro *Southerner* of the 3d November. We do so for the purpose of calling the attention of its Editor to the fact that he is doing Wilmington great injustice, as the quotations below, made up from our week's review in the Daily Journal of the 31st October, will show that his figures are materially wrong, and such reports are calculated to injure our market. The following is the range of prices for the week ending 31st Oct.: Turpentine—yellow dip, \$2 40, \$2 30 a \$2 35; virgin, \$1 92, \$1 84 a \$1 88; and new hard \$1 30—closing at latter prices for each. Cotton, 10 1-2 a 11 1-2 cents. Corn, (cargo price) 55 a 65 cents per bushel. Bacon—hog round, 13 a 13 1-2 cents, and hams 15 a 15 1-2 cents. Lard 13 a 14 cents. On the 1st Nov. the prices were about the same.

ANOTHER CANCER.—The Br. Brig Europe, French, from Newport, Eng., arrived here on Saturday afternoon, with 180 tons of iron for the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road.

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From the Daily Journal, 5th inst.

RE.—"Till late last night, the streets were bright with many a light, yet not a light alarmed the boys nor made a noise. Ere morning's dawn the lights were gone, and everybody was asleep.

At Front and Market the Bell men had their muster last night. At Second and Market the Democrats had theirs. The Democrats listened to a capital speech from Robert Strange, Esq. Who addressed the Bell men we do not know. At half-past 7 or a little later, the Democratic procession started down Market to Front, up Front to Red Cross, up Red Cross to the corner of Fourth, where capital addresses were made by Eli W. Hall, S. D. Wallace and James A. Wright, Esq.—Thence the line of march was taken down Fourth to Market, up Market to Fifth, down Fifth to Castle, down Castle to Fourth, where speeches were made by Judge Person and D. C. Allen, Esq. The procession passed down Castle to Front, up Front to Market, up Market to Second, where speeches were made by J. L. Holmes, T. W. Brown, E. D. Hall and Julius Wright, Esq., and by Hon. Wm. S. Ashe. All the speeches struck us as being peculiarly happy, but we cannot now pretend to give any synopsis of any of them, especially as it would be impossible to give all.

As for the turn-out, we it rejoiced the heart of every Democrat. It was one of the turn-outs by which Democracy is apt to surpass its opponents, and even astonish itself. You hear that the Democracy is dead, until suddenly it springs up in full force and vigor—There is no use in disputing with our friends of the Opposition over the size of our respective processions—especially in the somewhat important item of voters—That will be better tested to-day at the polls. We certainly are fully satisfied with, yea, proud of, the glorious demonstration which the Democrats made last night—The Opposition say that they are satisfied with their's.

Who the Opposition orators were we did not learn. When their crowd returned to Front and Market, Geo. Davis, Esq., addressed it. Other gentlemen spoke we suppose, at other places.

Everything passed off quietly and pleasantly. We are somewhat hoarse this morning. We are not a shouting institution. Yet we did shout a little last night, we think; likewise did we bear aloft a tall lantern of a peculiar shape, which was the envy and admiration of every lover of the fine arts.

P.—The Associate is hoarser than we are.

On Saturday evening, Ed. GRAHAM HARWOOD, Esq., one of the Democratic Electors for the State at large, addressed his fellow-citizens at the Court House. Although the worst night in the week to get up any crowd, before Mr. H. had proceeded far with his remarks, the Court House was well filled by a most intelligent audience—such as that came to listen and understand.

Mr. Haywood took a retrospective glance over the past history of the country for the purpose of illustrating and enforcing one of the positions which he assumed, and that was, that compromises of rights are always dangerous. He contended that the South herself was justly responsible for many of the dangers and difficulties which now threaten her, and the country. She had been too willing to yield—too willing to admit, at least by her acts, and not seldom by her words, that the institution of slavery was, as asserted by her enemies, a moral, social, or political evil. Her statesmen, even in the formation of the Constitution, had yielded to anti-slavery sentimentalism when they consented to the exclusion of the word from the Constitution, as though it were something wrong. Her statesmen had compromised away rights in 1820, when Missouri's admission was resisted and was only obtained after a compromise on the part of the South, yielding their equal rights in all territories North of 36 deg. 30 min., thus admitting the existence of some disabilities and objections connected with slavery, not connected with other species of property and other social institutions. This again went to the South of Texas was compromised away; and it is not ours now to make any suggestions upon this subject, save this, that if only half-way measures are to be adopted, it would be better to adopt none at all. If only talking is to be resorted to, we go decidedly against talking at all. We have had too much of that already.

For anything in the way of true and earnest action we must have due respect; with anything short of this we have no concern.

Mr. Haywood then dissected the whole doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty, and reviewed the history and positions of Senator Douglas, in connection with that and with the conventions at Charleston and Baltimore. His argument was clear and unanswerable, and showed plainly two things—that Mr. Douglas was wrong on the Squatter Sovereignty issue, and that he and his friends were responsible for the disruption of the Democratic party.

The only remedy was to do right—to assert our rights—not to beg them nor to compromise them any longer. The platform of Breckinridge and Lane asserted our rights and nothing more, but it asserted and demanded them plainly and unmistakably—without evasion or sentimental equivocation.

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Letter from California.—\$1,000,000 in Specie on the way to New York.

St. Joseph, Mo., Nov. 2.—The pony express with dates to the 21st from California, arrived yesterday. There is no news of interest. The San Francisco market is quiet, with but few changes of consequence. Domestic liquors are a good deal lower. Whisky 42½, and pure spirits 40 cents; alcohol 70 cents—but other liquors remain much as last quoted, with limited transaction.

The weather is rainy and the wet season may be considered opened. Wheat continues to come in very large quantities, with a tendency in buyers' favor.

Steamship Cortez sailed on the 20th ult. for Panama with \$1,022,566 in treasure. Of this \$911,600 was destined for New York, \$9,000 for England and \$100 for Panama. The Cortez also took silver ore to the value of \$60,000, and 230 passengers.

The wreck of the steamer Granaida (which is the vessel off the Heads, instead of the ship Meteor) was sold for \$9,400 to the California Steam Navigation Company.

Col. Bell, United States Senator elect from Oregon, arrived at San Francisco on the 13th, and will go on the 11th of November for Washington. Col. Bell has been officially notified of his succession by the command of the Department of California, by the death of Gen. Clarke.

Arrived from Portland, Oregon, to the 13th instant, with a bill providing for a Congressional election. The sellers are more numerous than the buyers. Erie is the heaviest stock on the list, and was sold down to 33½, a decline of 7 per cent. from the highest point. The Western Railroad shares were sold at lower prices, with a declining tendency. The market has fairly broken down under the eagerness of parties to sell, and the probability of still lower prices ruling is very generally believed by the board.

The FOLLOWERS of "JUDGE LYNCH" PUNISHED.—The parties concerned in riding on a rail one Dr. Muller, dentist in the town of Rockville, Conn., have been arrested and fined \$25 each. The Dr. has also brought a suit for damages against the parties. The public sentiment in Rockville is that Dr. M. is innocent of the charges alleged as the cause of the assault upon him, of taking improper liberties with female patients while under the influence of chloroform, and that abundance of evidence can be furnished to exculpate him from these charges.

Bishop Atkinson's Appointments.—Nov. 17, Saturday, 1860.—St. Mary's, Orange Co. " 24, Tuesday, " 1860.—Graham.

" 22, Thursday, " 1860.—Chapel Hill.

" 24, Saturday, and

" 25, Sunday after Trinity, " 1860.—Raleigh.

" 29, Thursday, " 1860.—Louisburg.

Dec. 1, Saturday, " 1860.—Oxford.

" 2, 1st Sunday in Advent, " 1860.—Henderson.

" 4, Monday, " 1860.—Warren.

" 6, Thursday, " 1860.—Gaston.

An article that all our Planters, Distillers, &c., are familiar with, is Negro Blankets. We direct attention to the advertisement of Mr. BALDWIN that appears in our paper to-day. That he sells these goods lower than the market generally, is evident from the fact of his large sales. Our heaviest buyers have patronized him this season. Mr. BALDWIN's Heavy Clothing, Blanket and Trunk Ware room is near the Cape Fear Bank, and his store is 38 Market st. Every reader of the JOURNAL is recommended to try this house when Clothing, Blankets or Trunks are needed. 12 it

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.—New York Nov. 2.—The steamer Northern Light has arrived, bringing later advices from the Pacific. Callao dates 12th had reached San Francisco. The ultimatum of the United States has been rejected by Peru, so far as we know. Lizzie Thompson, Georgia and Sartoria are concerned. This will compel Mr. Clay, our minister to demand his passports.

A Peruvian frigate was destroyed by an accident on the dry dock at Callao. Numerous spectators witnessed the accident, which was caused by some of the stanchions of the dock giving way. The frigate pitched over and sank.

A great number of people and all the crew were saved, and a great loss of life resulted.

The particulars were not known at the date of the accident, but it was found that the number would reach 150.

The revolution in Bolivia has been suppressed.

The news of Walker's capture caused great rejoicing in Nicaragua. President Martinez was again at the head of affairs.

A difficulty had occurred at Panama between the American and British forces. A British guard was stationed in the streets.

The difficulty arose from the arrest of an American officer for refusing to respond to a challenge. The British commander placed a guard in the streets, and a communication had passed between him and American Vice-Admiral Montgomery.

A small alarm occurred at Panama on the night of the 22d, in consequence of a report that a party of 200 had threatened to sack the city, and the troops were under arms all night, but nothing happened. The alarm, however, caused great excitement among the troops.

On the 23d, a small alarm was caused by some of the stanchions of the dock giving way. The frigate pitched over and sank.

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On the 23d, a small alarm was caused by some of the stanchions of the dock giving way. The frigate pitched over and sank.

A great number of people and all the crew were saved, and a great loss of life resulted.

The particulars were not known at the date of the accident, but it was found that the number would reach 150.

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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1860.

The postage on this paper within the State, is 3*1/4* cts. per quarter, out of the State 2*1/2* cts. per quarter.

From the Daily Journal, 2d inst.

Democratic Meeting.

Upon a very brief notice, the Court House here was crowded last evening by citizens assembled to listen to Democratic speaking. The meeting was to have been held at Major Walker's Yard, but the place was changed at the last moment from a knowledge that a lady in the immediate vicinity was seriously, if not dangerously ill, and might be prejudicially affected by the noise.

Robert Strange, Esq., being loudly called upon, addressed the meeting in a very able speech of about an hour in length. He commenced by referring to the alarming position of affairs—turned to a survey of the parties now appealing to the Southern people for their support. He showed how, under whatever name, the Southern Opposition, now known as the "Union" party, was, after all, only another name for the old Whig party.

He reviewed the history of that party from the days of 1836 downwards, showing how the abolition element had controlled its action. How the great body of Northern Whigs then had voted against the Pinckney resolutions, denying the power of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, while nearly all the Northern Democrats had voted for these resolutions. The same with the Atherton resolutions in 1837 or '38.

These resolutions forbade the reception or consideration of the Abolition petitions with which Congress was flooded: the ground taken being that Congress had no Constitutional power over the subject matter—could not grant the prayer of the petitioners without violating the Constitution, and that the right of petition did not extend to the right to ask for a violation of the Constitution.

In 1844, Henry Clay, with all his power, had to succumb to this abolition influence. To get the support of the Northern Whig party, he had to oppose the annexation to the Union of the slave State of Texas, with her vast domain. When vast territories had been acquired under the Mexican treaty, the demand was made that none of it slavery should ever be admitted.

This was the object of the Wilmot proviso. Gen. Taylor secured the support of the Whig party by pledging himself against the exercising the veto power, so that the opponents of the South were prepared to take him, thinking that they themselves could pass the proviso through Congress, and the President would not interfere.

In 1850 the so-called Compromise was passed, including among its measures the Fugitive Slave Law. Mr. Fillmore, after much hesitation and consultation with his Attorney General, signed that bill, and for that he was thrown overboard in 1852, and Gen. Scott put forward, evidently by the influence of Seward and Company. The Southern Whigs squirmed but submitted. Scott was beaten. The Whig party died out, or rather separated. The Northern portion became the Free Soil party, with Seward, Weed, Greeley, and all the old Whig leaders, as its leaders. With these facts self-evident—too evident to be gainsaid or disproved—the Democratic party is charged with having brought this Free Soil Republican party into existence, by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1850. How could what was done in 1850 be chargeable with what existed long before. Nay, further, how could 1850 be charged with the acts of 1850. The Territories of Utah and New Mexico, one partly and the other wholly above the Missouri Compromise line, were supplied with governments expressly providing for them the right to come into the Union with or without slavery, as they might select.

The acts of 1850 merely carried out the spirit of the acts of 1850. If any were chargeable, Clay and Webster, and Calhoun and Cass, and all the men of 1850, were chargeable.

Mr. Strange examined the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty, and exposed its falsity. He proceeded to vindicate, in an unanswerable argument, the great Democratic doctrine of the rights of the States. He showed that they who opposed this doctrine and went for consolidation, were the real disunionists, for the only barrier to aggression, which must end in dissolution, was presented by the firm attitude of the Democracy in defense of the reserved rights of the sovereign States.

Mr. Strange paid an eloquent and deserved tribute to our gallant standard-bearer, John C. Breckinridge, and the no less gallant old soldier from the Pacific, General Lane. There was a hope—a bright hope—of securing the election of these men on the 6th day of this month. Let us do our part, and not throw away our votes upon those who were practically out of the contest.

Mr. Strange was repeatedly and warmly applauded. Hon. S. J. Person was next called for, and took the stand amid much applause.

He opened by remarking that this was the first occasion he had enjoyed of returning his acknowledgments to his fellow citizens for the flattering suffrage with which they had been pleased to honor him during the last summer, and also of congratulating his brother Democrats upon the glorious victory which had then perched upon their banners, in the contest which they had been called upon to carry on in this State. He had always been a Democrat when it was looked upon as the next thing to a social disgrace for any man to range himself with the party of the people. When the opposition claimed to have all the education, all the knowledge, and all other things desirable. He had never thought it a disgrace but a honor to belong to a party of principle, like the Democratic party. He had felt it to be an honor to any man's head to have the clearness to perceive right principles, and an honor to his heart to have the manliness to avow and maintain them.

The Democratic party had advanced the country to its present prosperity. It had maintained control of the government during nearly all the years since its formation. How and why was this? Was it through personal favor or personal popularity, or was it through the legitimate influence of principles approved of by the people? To this there could be but one answer. It was due to their principles, and underlying all these were the principles of State sovereignty and State equality. He showed up the absurd and dangerous conclusions to which the doctrines of the Opposition parties would lead us. Spoke of the right of a State in the last resort to judge of any infringement of her constitutional rights, and also of the mode and measure of redress. Secession was a grave and solemn matter.

One only to be contemplated, as before remarked, in the last resort. He said that in his opinion a State had the right of peaceful secession. The tie to bind the Union together must be the love and affection of its members, not force and coercion. He loved the Union as much as any man could. He would not advise secession simply in the event of Lincoln's election, but he would do all he could to have the State put in a thorough state of preparation to repel any aggression; for, although Lincoln's election might not be an actual aggression, it was a threat, a menace, and there was danger to be apprehended and prepared for. He would not be afraid of the people objecting to the payment of any fair taxes rendered necessary for a purpose like this.

Judge P. had visited many parts of the State himself. He had seen gentlemen from the balance. Mr. Douglas had no strength. He could not poll three thousand votes. Why, then, should any person insist upon throwing away their votes upon him. Judge P. thought that, Douglas or no Douglas, our majority in November would be larger than it was in August.

With a reference to the character and claims of the Democratic candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, and an eloquent allusion to the good old State of North Carolina, Mr. Person concluded a very effective address of about an hour long.

After the subsidence of the applause consequent upon Judge Person's remarks, a loud call was made upon Mr. Haywood.

John Brutz Cutlar, Esq., President of the Young Men's Democratic Association, stated that he had the honor to announce that our very able and highly esteemed Elector for the State at Large, Ed. Graham Haywood, Esq., would address his fellow-citizens of this county on Saturday evening, either in this place (the Court House) or at such other place as may be designated, of which notice will be given. He trusted that his fellow citizens would sustain him in pledging to Mr. Haywood a full audience and a respectful and attentive hearing. The announcement was received with much enthusiasm.

John L. Holmes, Esq., was next called to the stand. He wanted to excuse himself on account of the lateness of the hour. The crowd would take no excuse. So Mr. Holmes proceeded for some time with one of the best rallying speeches we have heard for some time, and concluded by proclaiming himself ready to work for the success of the party at any moment between now and the closing of the polls on Tuesday next.

With three cheers, and a tune from the band, the meeting adjourned in the best of spirits.

Giving the State to Bell and Everett.

There is not a Douglas man in North Carolina who does not admit that Douglas has no chance for carrying North Carolina—not the shadow of a shade. There is not a man of them who, if he were to answer candidly, would not be forced to admit, as Dr. Keen, Douglas elector in the sixth district, did in a speech at Yadkinville, Yadkin County, "that Douglas stands no chance," and to acknowledge that he, (Dr. Keen) is aiding in giving the vote of North Carolina to Bell and Everett.

Will any Democrat be carried off by any such facts movement? Can any Democrat fail to see through this transparent attempt to defeat the Democracy of North Carolina? Douglas votes will be few and far between in this section of North Carolina. Come out for Breckinridge and Lane—for the Constitution and the equality of the States.

The Southern supporters of Mr. Bell have not probably all of them seen the "certificate of character" given him by Mr. Thad. Stevens, who is as black a republican as anybody wants. Mr. Stevens says:

"Of Messrs. Bell and Everett I have little to say. I know the head of that ticket well. A more pure or able man can hardly be found. In most things he agrees with the republican party. He is in favor of protection of American industry. He believes that Congress has sovereign power over the Territories. In one thing only do we differ. In hostility to modern democracy we cordially agree. Hence, it astonishes me to see his friends in the free States directing their hostility against the republicans and coalescing with democrats. Nowhere could I find truer or safer men. What republicans could object to Bell or Etheridge, Botts, Bates, Hayner, or H. Winter Davis? The protective system should Northern Bell men outlaw themselves from the sympathy and patronage of the republican administration?"

The North Carolina University Magazine for November has been received. The illustration is a picture of Judge Gaston, painted by Cooke and engraved by Durand. It is not equal to the usual portraits given in this work. The memoir of Judge Gaston is supplied by Judge Manly. The next article is a sketch of Judge Haywood and his contemporaries at the bar, contributed by Judge Battle. Following this is an article on "North Carolina Fifty Years ago."

The other articles appear to be well written. We need not say how highly the contributions of Judges Manly and Battle will be appreciated, nor what valuable additions they make to the biographical history of the State.

U. S. District Court.

As already stated, the above Court is in session this week in the U. S. Court Room of the Custom House building in this town. His Honor, Judge Biggs, presiding.

In the case of the claim for salvage made by the Wilmington Steam Tug Company against the Schooner John, the Judge allowed \$500, each party to pay their own costs. The claim was for towing the Schooner from outside the bar in a damaged condition from the effects of a gale of wind. We believe the claim set up was for \$15,000. The Company has taken an appeal to the U. S. Circuit Court.

There were three other cases before the Court this morning, of parties claiming salvage on goods saved from the wreck of the Br. Brig Alex. Wise. We learn that the salvors were allowed 33*1/4* per cent, less duties. There is said to be a probability that an appeal will be taken to the Circuit Court by the parties representing the vessel.—*Daily Journal*, 1st inst.

Democratic Meeting at Town Creek.

We understand that the Democratic meeting yesterday at Town Creek, in Brunswick county, was quite a satisfactory affair. The attendance was good, and the citizens were addressed by Hons. Warren Winslow and Wm. S. Ashe, and John D. Taylor, Esq. Mr. Winslow's address was as usual, while Mr. Ashe's speech was one of the happiest efforts of his life. Mr. Taylor spoke briefly but to the point, and with good effect.

All passed off in the best style and all were pleased.

Daily Journal, 1st inst.

We received a letter this morning from Lillington, stating that the Democratic Mass Meeting at Lillington was a perfect failure, and that since "Bell and Everett had gained ground so fast that their men have taken down a Breckinridge flag and hoisted the names of Bell and Everett in the same pole." Our correspondent says if we think this announcement worth publishing we can do so, and that he is responsible for what he says. We do think so very decidedly. *ROLL* on the ball.

We copy the above paragraph from the Herald of yesterday, for the amusement of any citizens of Lillington, or any other portion of Long Creek district, who happen to see this. Of course it requires only that we should call the attention of those who know the truth to it. Bell and Everett at Long Creek! The Democratic meeting a failure! It was a mere district meeting, and yet we understand it was about equal in numbers to the "Great Union Mass Meeting" at Wilmington.—*IB.*

MASS MEETING IN COLUMBUS!—GLORIOUS SUCCESS!—IMMENSE GATHERING!—GREAT ENTHUSIASM!—A friend who was present at the Democratic Mass Meeting held yesterday at Peacock's Store in Columbus County, informs us that it was decidedly the greatest affair of the canvas. Some estimated the crowd at one thousand, he did not think it was much more than eight hundred, but this is a country district, was very large. The spirit of Columbus is fully aroused.

The speaking was by Hon. Warren Winslow, John W. Ellis, Forney George and John D. Taylor, Esq., and was warmly cheered. It was a good time.

WILMINGTON AND WELDON RAILROAD.—We understand that the gross receipts of this road, for the year ending 30th September, 1860, have been \$500,209 57, an increase of \$22,654 62 over the receipts of the year ending September 30th, 1859.

The total cost of operating the road has been \$253,714 93, leaving \$246,494 64 as the net income. The cost of operating the road has been swelled above that of last year by the necessity of purchasing additional locomotives and rolling stock.

THE annexed circular has been issued by the Committee for the Union Electoral ticket in New York. The Republican journals are making a noise over it, but we really see nothing wrong:

UNION COMMITTEE ROOMS,
49 Merchants' Exchange,
October 25, 1860.

DEAR SIR:—We address you on behalf of the Union Electoral Ticket.

It is within our power to carry this state against Lincoln. Every mail brings us most encouraging returns from our friends. They are zealous, active, strong in spirit and full of confidence. The state is thoroughly aroused in every part, and alive with enthusiasm for the Union Ticket. None know this better than the leading republicans. They are seeking, by every artifice, to overcome the rising tide destined to overwhelm them.

Starting with assumed success, the republicans have spent their time, their money, and their energies, in celebrating what they conceived to be assured victory. Now that they are realizing the defeat and disappointment which await them, the leaders are endeavoring to revive the hopes of their followers, and to discourage opposition by proposing to bet on the success of their ticket, upon enormous majorities, &c. This is a most perfidious and unscrupulous artifice.

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